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THE FARCE AT GALLUP.

Those who will read the article of Mr. Magee on the front page today will be convinced both of the folly and the criminality of sending troops to Gallup at this time. No adequate cause exists. Not only have the troops been taken needlessly away from their regular employment and the state saddled with a worse than useless expense, but a source of irritation has been introduced into an otherwise tranquil situation. The governor has been imposed upon by Gregory Fane, republican boss of McKinley county and cog in the politico-financial machine in this state. At his request and without a shadow of justification the taxpayer is burdened, labor irritated, and the good name of law-abiding Gallup is hurt. Worse yet than all that is the fact that another precedent is set of the suspension of the civil rights of the people. Martial law prevails where it is needed about as little as in a graveyard. Mayors, sheriffs and courts are suspended and a czar rules arbitrarily over the people. That he may prove benevolent and wise does not change the menace to the people. Civil liberties are sacred and should be suspended in cases of extreme necessity only. The whole episode is a startling illustration of the hold which the politico-financial group has on New Mexico.

EVOLUTION.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan started more or less of a furore recently by his attack on the theory of evolution on the ground that such a theory is incompatible with religion. We fail to see the occasion for the excitement. The theory of evolution was promulgated many years ago. There were those who predicted that it meant the death-knell of religion. But, somehow, religion has staggered bravely on and is more firmly entrenched as a dominant influence in men's lives now than ever before. Mr. Bryan's panic that men must disavow the rather solvent theories of science or discard religion, is ill-founded. Scientific men are very often deeply religious.

It is true that a literal interpretation of the scriptures will not fit in with the disclosures of science. Evolution is but one of many things which would be incompatible with such an interpretation. For instance, science says that the earth has been millions of years in the process of geological formation. We are compelled to believe the scientific evidences. The earth was not created in six days. The men who wrote the scriptures, we believe, were not guided by the Divine hand, word for word, as they wrote. To believe that would make it necessary to believe the same of every interpreter from the original tongue and every emanation who transcribed before the days of the printing press. Inspiration was spiritual, not intellectual. A man who knew little of geography, or history, or science, might have the greatest spiritual insight and give us the greatest spiritual truths. The Bible is neither geography, history nor science and does not attempt to speak with authority upon these subjects. It does impart the basic spiritual truths without which man cannot find his way back to God.

A man can believe in the literal interpretation of the scriptures and still catch its great spiritual truths, if he be spiritually minded. His narrower view may make spiritual perception difficult, but it is possible. A man may reject many biblical facts and yet apprehend and appropriate its spiritual teachings. Neither view is incompatible with spiritual appropriations, nor is either essential to it.

Whether God created man from dust and breathed into him the breath of life in one hour or in a million years is not material. Which ever theory may be true, God created him. A God who could set in motion natural laws which, in the processes of centuries upon centuries, could finally evolve a man, is a greater God than one who could mechanically fashion him with His hands and give him life.

Whether the soul of man is a gradual unfolding or an instantaneous creation sinks into unimportance when compared with the fact that man, somehow, acquired a soul which it is his duty to spiritually perfect.

The universality of religion is the great proof of its divinity. However humble the mental powers, or however acute, religion fills the need of every man and woman who will accept it. Each may believe as he will concerning details if he will but appropriate the fundamental spiritual truths. Intolerance of the views of others and a desire to compel acquiescence in our views, is not the real ideal of religion. Charity lies at its base—and charity means love.

Mr. Bryan's view seems narrow to us. Yet his stimulation of discussion may be useful.

Man has conquered the air with the exception that the law of gravity is still a holdout.

Charles W. Morse's condition is reported to be getting steadily worse and a bulletin to the effect that he cannot live long is expected momentarily. We heard that story once before.

AMERICA SHOULD LEAD.

A man who did not learn from his neighbors some way of doing things which they seemed to do better than he does would not be thought enterprising. Particularly if they could show that their way of doing is better than his. The same thing must apply to a community or nation which does not take advantage of more efficient methods of putting its resources to work and of curtailing its waste, when such methods have had ample demonstration in other countries.

In the matter of America's national timber waste there are wonderful lessons in the history of the timber industry in this country. With reckless disregard of the future Uncle Sam has wasted his substance. Not content with wanton cutting of the timber, but scant returns were gotten on what lumber was put to use.

But even if in days gone by the vast expanse of available forests might have justified lured the country into this recklessness, there is today every

reason why dwindling timber resources should lead to the opposite extreme of conservation. By methods as saving as those of former days were wasteful, the future may yet be faced with some degree of assurance.

We have been told again and again, and we can verify this assertion at any time, that European countries have gone about the business of conservation in a systematic and successful way. We pride ourselves on our ingenuity in cutting down costs, on our efficient methods in devising schemes to make simple and inexpensive processes that were once elaborate and costly, and still in this industry we are even today under the sway of old habits of cutting timber so that only 45 per cent of the tree felled is made to serve a useful purpose. More than half of it is waste, serving no purpose whatever.

The example of more efficient methods is right before our eyes. Nor would any American admit for one minute that we could not improve on European methods if we set our hearts to this task. We should not be satisfied in trailing behind the rest of the world in this respect, and more than this we cannot afford it.

Without fighting ships the world would be better able to embark upon a season of peace.

France will pay the United States, Poincare says, but he does not say when.

Couples who get married as a joke should do their laughing before the ceremony.

Solomon never copyrighted his stuff. Paraphrased owe him a lot for that.

VERSE OF TODAY

I WAS KING.

I was king in the old days
Behind a castle gate.
With minstrels gathered 'round to praise
My high estate.

I was a scornful prince of men,
Imperious and dull;
Song was nothing to me then
Or things most beautiful.

Until my castle fell,
And of that shining train
Not one was left to tell
Of my magnitude again.

But I laughed at my dismay
At being rid of bars
And sang twelve songs a day
To the astounded stars!
—R. Lynn Riggs, in "Smart Set."

CRISP PARAGRAPHS

HE CASHED IN ON BOOTLEG LIQUOR.
What has happened to the old-fashioned man who could "take it or leave it alone?"—New York Telegraph.

O MUMMA, WHY DO YOU!
It must worry a lot of young daughters who feel sort of responsible for the conduct of their mothers these days.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DISCREET MAN.
Mayor Coughlin of Detroit, it is announced, will shun the senatorial race in Michigan. No one can possibly blame him, considering what Mr. Newberry showed the world about Michigan senatorial races.—Chicago News.

THE WORLD IS GETTING BETTER.
Notwithstanding all of the deprecatory comments on the new woman, the fact that she does clean house the way her grandmother did is absolutely to her credit.—Detroit Free Press.

EDITORIAL OF THE DAY

GOVERNMENT COAL MINING.

(From the New York Times.)
Several advanced thinkers—who advance in their thinking by means of "insight" and "vision" rather than by keeping their feet on the ground—have lately been declaring that there is nothing for it but to put the government into the coal-mining business. Senator Borah is not a reasoner of that order, yet he also contemplates the possibility of government operation of the coal mines. He argues that the industry is plainly disorganized; that it is conducted with a great seasonal irregularity and with huge waste; and he concludes that, if the owners do not soon better co-ordinate and cut down their costs of production, the government will have to step in and do the necessary work in the public interest.

To speak with a straight face of government operation as a means of eliminating waste and extravagance must be hard for Mr. Borah or anybody else. Look at the figures of the government's balance sheet in the shipping business. Consider the lavish operation of the railroads by the government. It may be said that these were abuses due to wartime emergencies, when everybody cried hang the expense, and it may be hoped that if the government were to set about the mining of coal it would suddenly become a marvel of economy and efficiency.

Granting the will to this miraculous alteration, how could the thing be done? Plainly, in no other way than by drastic reorganization of the entire soft-coal industry. Many mines would have to be abandoned as unprofitable. A considerable percentage of the surplus miners would have to be permanently dismissed and told to find some other means of livelihood. And the wages of those who were kept at work would have to be brought nearer their true economic level. But can anybody imagine the government resolutely undertaking these and other similar steps, or being allowed to pursue them even if it did? The case would at once be thrown into politics. A powerful local "interest" would be developed. There would be a coal miners' bloc in congress. And the more probable result, the almost certain result, would be waste piled on waste instead of being cut out, and high and higher wages, though these might not be wholly passed on to the consumer in the shape of increased price of coal, since the treasury would be counted upon to make up the thumping deficits. And innocent citizens would be expected not to be aware that they were paying a good part of their fuel bills in the form of taxes!

Of course, the government may ultimately have to work the coal mines. But let us not drug ourselves with delusions about it. If we must come to government operation, let us put away fairy stories and keep our eyes open to exactly what it will mean.

"REG'LAR FELLERS"



THE PIED PIPER IS WITH US AGAIN.



RIPPLING RHYMES

By WAIT MASON.

OUTCLASSED.

When Ananias was on deck he sprang his falsehoods day by day; he strove to make the truth a wreck, succeeding in a modest way. He did his best, and if his best was cheap, compared with modern curves, we should not flout him with a jest, denying praise that he deserves. We should not greet with ribald jeers the liars of an age gone by; we should not scorn the pioneers who first discovered how to lie. There were no oil stocks to be sold when Ananias blazed the way; there were no salted mines where gold was shown to come-on every day. There were no offices

in sight, no candidates for the snaps desired; there were no burbling blarney to write, in praise of books that made men tired. Financial wizards did not sell blue sky to fools unknown to fame, and so there was no chance to tell a falsehood worthy of the name. There were no yearly almanacs in which to boost some wooden pills; men knew not how to dodge a tax, or sidestep merchants' monthly bills. The world was then a simple place where people toiled and paid their debts, and it is surely no disgrace if Ananias missed some liars. He bravely warred against the truth, if his efforts were uncouth he with tireless if misguided zest, and surely tried to do his best.

Little Benny's Note Book

The Park Ave. News
Weather. Grate.
Sports. Last Saturday afternoon at 3.30 a wrestling contest took place between Ed Wernick and Lew Davis to see who could wrestle the loudest throo their fingers. Ed Wernick winning but Lew Davis demanding a return match on account of being overtrained, saying his wrist was dry from too much practice.

Big Mass Meeting. Extra! A meeting took place outside of Mommy Simmines store last Thursday to protest against the high cost of sour balls being a cent now instead of 2 for a cent like before the war, and a committee was elected consisting of Benny Potts and Lewmy Shooters to go in and tell Mommy Simmines that the price of everything was coming down so we not sour balls, but she chased the committee rite out agen without giving them any satisfaction.

Pome by Skinny Martin

The King of Food

Im glad to eat apples any way, Either raw or baked or fried, But the way Im gladdest to eat them is put in the oven and pried.

All kinds of pencils sharpened with new silver plated pencil sharpening machine. I guarantee to bring them back so you wont reckon them. See Artie Alexander for rates relate and hoisale. (Avvertizement.)

Braille, the system of writing invented for the blind, can be learned in a few minutes.

EUROPE HURT BY CHEAPNESS OF EXCHANGE

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN.

Washington, April 7.—Students of international finance and economists are aware of a new development in connection with the depreciated currencies of Europe. These currencies have constituted one of the most vexed problems brought on by the war.

The need for greatly increased sums of money, brought about by the war cost, was met by most of the nations by the issue of paper currency without relation to gold reserve. In normal times the paper currency of a nation has a definite gold reserve, generally about 40 per cent. The emergency of war caused the abandonment of this reserve by all belligerent nations excepting the United States, because the national treasuries of these nations lacked adequate gold element to maintain the reserve ratio.

The United States treasury and the federal reserve banks discouraged use of gold and gold certificates for general circulation and accumulated the greatest stock of gold ever assembled in the history of the world. It was withdrawn gradually from circulation and piled up in the treasury and the vaults of the federal reserve banks. An inevitable result of this policy was that, during the war and following the armistice, the European printing presses, being deficiently out of loose from the retarding element of a gold reserve, kept on running at high speed, turning out reams of paper money which went into circulation. It is a natural rule that the increase of the sup-

ply of anything makes it cheaper. This is as true of money as of coal or potatoes. The result was that this plentiful supply of paper money made money cheap. In other words, people who had consumable goods to sell would not exchange them for a small quantity of cheap money as of the old fashioned money, backed by gold. This meant that prices rose. The United States experienced inflation of currency but of a milder character. The gold standard was not abandoned here. Prices rose in this country one or two hundred per cent in some cases, but in Europe they rose thousands of per cent.

Exchange Hurts Europe.
Further result was that European money being cheaper and more plentiful than American money, foreign exchange became unfavorable to Europe. That is, much more American money would buy in Europe.

There is a law of economics known as Gresham's law, which says down the rule that where two kinds of money are in circulation and one is much inferior in value to the other, the more valuable type will retire. People who have it, believing it to be of greater value and therefore more worth holding, will hoard every day. As the inflation progressed, people who had gold pieces or silver money or paper money of nations in better financial shape than their own hid this wealth away and used the more plentiful cheap paper currency. The extent to which European inflation has gone is notorious. The European news cables every day say something of the difficulties being experienced as a result of the inflation. The Russian ruble and the German mark are favorite comic pictures and vaudeville theater jokes because they have become so cheap. It now costs more than 100,000 rubles to buy a meal in Russia.

The German mark, which in normal times was worth, at what is called the par of exchange, nearly a quarter in American money, now is so cheapened that you can buy three marks for an American penny. The Austrian crown has been as cheap as 3,000 for \$1. A \$10 bill of American money in Russia would exchange for enough rubles to make what would have been a Russian fortune before the war.

Trade, especially international trade, has become very difficult under these conditions. The problem of restoring these currencies to something like their normal value has perplexed European financiers and economists ever since the inflation started. It is one of the big questions before the Genoa conference which has been called to solve European economic and political problems. The United States declined an invitation to this conference, partly because of the dangers of becoming involved in so unstable

a condition of affairs as that created by the cheap currencies. Development Surprises Experts.
Now, the new development which has surprised economists in connection with this situation is the discovery that there is a tendency on the part of Europeans to bring about a hitherto undreamed of method of correcting the inflation. Many plans have been suggested, but none has been found practical. The new development is one which, if it continues, will tend to correct the situation without the aid of conferences or politicians.

The development is hailed as a reversal of Gresham's law. The fact seems to be that the people of Russia, Germany and Poland and some of the other nations having badly depreciated currencies have become so disgusted with the nuisance of dealing with cheap money that they are bringing out of hiding their hoards of gold and other valuable money. A case illustrating this new development recently was reported by a British trading firm. This firm sold a bill of goods to a Russian dealer at Rostov. Payment was received in a miscellaneous assortment of cash. It consisted of American gold, checks drawn on American banks, American bills of exchange, English currency and checks, Turkish gold and checks and notes, French currency and checks and Russian gold rubles. Obviously, with the exception of the checks, this payment was made from good money which doubtless had been hoarded since the war.

Agents of the American relief administration in Russia have reported similar instances of people bringing out gold and other metal money. The same is true in Poland, Germany and Austria.

Currency Revolution Seen.
What economists see in this development is the possibility of a gradual revolution in European currencies. For instance, the Russians have discovered that their own rubles are nearly useless but that they can get big values for British or American or other good money. Consequently they will try to get hold of as much of this foreign money as possible.

In early days in Europe this same phenomenon occurred. Money issued at the great banking centers of Venice, Antwerp and a few other cities came into general use all over Europe displacing cheaper native currencies because everybody knew it was good money.

Recently, the United States treasury removed the ban from the free issue of gold and gold certificates. It is thought possible by economists and students of international finance that a good deal of this gold money, known all over the world as being the best obtainable, will reach the countries abroad having depreciated currency and become popular as a valuable medium of exchange. This has not been possible until the last few days because the treasury and the federal reserve banks would not let gold go into general circulation, but now it is possible for foreign-born Americans to get this money and send it to their relatives abroad.

It is recognized that this process of substitution of foreign money for the depreciated native currencies could be a slow one, but some economists believe that it is a possible but necessarily slow solution to the European emergency problem.

Miss Phyllis Nelson-Terry, the daughter of famous players and herself a popular stage favorite, has joined the list of actor managers, having taken over control of a well-known London theater. Miss Nelson-Terry has attained success in the films as well as on the stage.

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By Gene Byrnes

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